



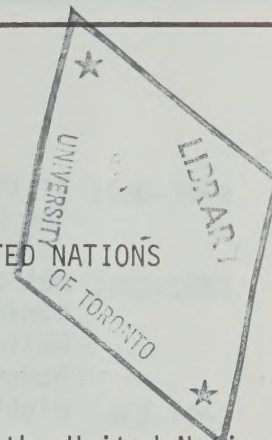
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CANADA'S FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS FAMILY OF ORGANIZATIONS



Canada's very significant contributions to the United Nations system of organizations, coupled with the Canadian tradition of prompt payment, is an accurate indication of this country's firm support for the UN system.

While some of the organizations and agencies, such as the Universal Postal Union (UPU), go as far back as the late nineteenth century, the majority have been created since 1945. Their main purpose is to foster a peaceful international environment through the provision of facilities for the implementation of international co-operation in almost all fields of human endeavour.

Canada's contributions to the United Nations fall into three broad categories: (a) annual assessments to finance appropriations of the organization under its regular budget; (b) peacekeeping contributions; and (c) voluntary contributions to the activities of a variety of multilateral economic, social and humanitarian programs. The assessed and voluntary payments made by Canada to the United Nations since its inception in 1945 total approximately \$421.8 million.

The following pages provide a detailed survey of the nature and extent of Canada's contributions to the UN system. It is of interest to note that, quite apart from the annual contributions summarized in Appendix B, Canada also contributes to several special programs (see Appendix A). To set Canadian contributions in perspective, Appendix C outlines the contributions of Canada and 11 other selected countries to five voluntary programs.

Regular budget The United Nations regular budget has hitherto been presented and approved on an annual basis. This practice is to change next year, when a budget for the 1974-75 biennium will be introduced.

While 1973 is distinguished as the last year of the implementation of an annual budget, it is also noted as a year of austerity. The 1973 regular budget was \$224 million (U.S.), a mere 5.17 percent increase over the previous year, which reflected the UN policy of financial restraint in 1973. The actual assessment of \$229 million (U.S.) was apportioned among all members

of the General Assembly⁽¹⁾ in accordance with accepted principles. The most important determinant of this index is the member state's relative capacity to pay, which is derived from estimates of the net national product of member states. In addition, there is a minimum and maximum percentage a country can pay. In 1973, the United Nations assessed Canada at a rate of 3.18 per cent of the budget, resulting in Canada's payment of \$7.09 million (U.S.), the eighth-largest contribution.

UN military activity
-- peacekeeping,
observer and other
missions

Twelve times since the inception of the United Nations, military personnel have been dispatched under the UN flag in an attempt to deal with threats to peace and security in accordance with the desires of the membership. On each occasion, Canada has taken an active part, at the request of the Secretary-General, in providing personnel and equipment in support of the Charter: "To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression...".⁽²⁾

The following is a list of United Nations military involvements:

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) | United Nations Truce Supervision
in Palestine (UNTSO) ⁽³⁾ | Observation of
armistice lines | 1948-present |
| (2) | United Nations Military Observer
Group in India and Pakistan
(UNMOGIP) | Observation of
armistice line | 1949-present |
| (3) | Unified Command in Korea | Enforcement action | 1950-1953 ⁽⁴⁾ |
| (4) | United Nations Emergency Force
in the Middle East (UNEF I) | Border patrol | 1956-1967 |
| (5) | United Nations Observation Group
in Lebanon (UNOGIL) | Border patrol | 1958 |

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- (1) There are also nominal assessments for non-member states such as Bangladesh, Liechtenstein, Monaco, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Viet-Nam, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, San Marino, the Holy See and Switzerland.
- (2) Article I of Charter.
- (3) Financed fully by assessment through the regular budget of the United Nations.
- (4) While there was no peace settlement as such, the Unified Command in Korea is still in operation. There is a Canadian liaison officer attached to the Unified Command in Korea.

(6)	United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC)	Internal pacification	1960-1964
(7)	United Nations Temporary Executive Authority in West Irian, UNTEA (UNSF)	Internal pacification	1962-1963
(8)	United Nations Yemen Observation Mission (UNYOM)	Internal pacification	1962-1963
(9)	United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	Maintenance of peace	1964-present
(10)	United Nations India-Pakistan Observer Mission (UNIPOM)(5)	Border patrol	1965-1966
(11)	United Nations Emergency Force in Middle East (UNEF II)	Buffer zone patrol	1973-present
(12)	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	Buffer zone patrol	1974-present

Some United Nations military involvements have been financed by the assessment of all members, while others have been paid for by voluntary contributions. Until 1956, with the exception of Korea, which did not engage in the financing machinery of the United Nations, the assessed shares were relatively modest and were paid by virtually all member states. However, with the establishment of UNEF I in 1956 and ONUC in 1960, costs mounted considerably; the total cost of UNEF I was \$217 million (U.S.) and that of ONUC \$392.8 million (U.S.). Canada has paid its total share of the assessed portion of these expenses (\$5,910,000 for UNEF and \$9,187,000 for ONUC). However, some countries, including the Soviet Union and France, did not contribute, contending that peacekeeping was the prerogative of the Security Council and that the General Assembly overstepped its authority by establishing UNEF and ONUC. The United Nations attempted to make up the resultant financial shortfalls by authorizing a \$200-million (U.S.) bond issue. At the same time, the Assembly requested an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice as to whether the expenditures it had authorized for UNEF and ONUC constituted "expenses of the organization" within the meaning of Article 17. After the Court's affirmative opinion was "accepted" by the General Assembly, some members began to pay their arrears, though others chose not to do so.

(5) Ibid.

Also during 1965, the General Assembly agreed by consensus that countries (specifically the U.S.S.R. and France) should not lose their votes under Article 13 of the Charter due to the question of financing UNEF and ONUC. The General Assembly also agreed by consensus that the financial difficulties of the organization should be solved through voluntary contributions by member states. Even before this decision had been taken, Canada had announced that it would donate \$4.3 million as an unconditional voluntary contribution to help restore the United Nations to solvency. In spite of the contributions to the voluntary fund by Canada and other countries, the United Nations still finds itself approximately \$17 million in debt owing to peacekeeping.

The Security Council resolution that established UNFICYP on March 21, 1964, provided for its financing through voluntary contributions rather than by assessment. However, voluntary contributions have proved to be an unreliable means of financing and deficits have plagued UNFICYP from the start and have frequently forced the Secretary-General to appeal for additional funds. It should be noted here that the costs included in peacekeeping do not include amounts that Canada has agreed to absorb without seeking reimbursement from the United Nations. It has not been uncommon for Canada to absorb well over \$1 million a year in peacekeeping costs above the normal cost of maintaining the troops at home.

The financial arrangements for UNEF II reflect carefully-considered compromises among member states and should provide a workable financial basis for the force to ensure that it does not add to the heavy burdens already made by peacekeeping endeavours upon the UN organization's monetary resources. The costs of UNEF II are borne, through a Security Council decision, by members in accordance with a special General Assembly apportionment. As an *ad hoc* arrangement, and without prejudice to the positions of principle taken by member states regarding the financing of peacekeeping by arrangements, the General Assembly established a special account for UNEF II and a scale of assessments that placed the heaviest cost burden on the five permanent members of the Security Council and, in decreasing proportion, on the economically-developed and economically less-developed member states. Under the scale of assessments agreed on for this operation, Canada's share of the estimated \$30-million budget for the first six months of UNEF was 3.18 per cent, or \$954,000.

Social and economic programs

A major part of the United Nations work (excluding the activities of the Specialized Agencies) consists of helping to improve social and economic conditions in the world. Broadly speaking, activities can be classified in three categories:

Independently-administered programs
Special purpose funds
Emergency relief operations

All the activities included in the three categories, except the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), are financed totally or in part by voluntary contributions. UNCTAD is financed almost entirely through the regular budget of the United Nations. Canada has been one of the major supporters of these multilateral voluntarily-financed activities.

The United Nations includes seven major independently-administered programs, six of which deal with social and economic problems or provide relief to the destitute. The seventh provides training and research in multilateral organizational affairs. Each operates like a separate organization, with its own budget and secretariat. The five programs to which Canada makes voluntary contributions are:

United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations Relief and Works Agency
for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)
United Nations Institute for Training
and Research (UNITAR)

The two organizations to which Canada has not made voluntary contributions are the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and UNCTAD. Canada does, however, help defray the costs of the UNID and UNCTAD secretariats through assessment under the regular budget of the UN, and contributes to UNIDO's development assistance programs indirectly through UNDP.

The *United Nations Development Program* (UNDP) is the world's largest multilateral source of technical and pre-investment assistance for economic and social development in low-income countries. It was formed by the General Assembly in 1965 by merging the United Nations Special Fund (1959) and the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance (EPTA-1949). The UNDP is financed by voluntary contributions, and the countries that receive the assistance contribute local "counterpart" costs of the development projects.

The EPTA provided expert services, technical equipment and training, which have been continued under the UNDP's technical-assistance

program. However, technical assistance is effective only as part of a broader plan based on a full knowledge of human and material resources, and unfortunately many countries lack this knowledge. Accordingly, the Special Fund was established to carry out the pre-investment function of conducting large-scale surveys to define the resources that would attract the necessary capital to industries likely to contribute to economic development. These pre-investment surveys have also continued under the UNDP.

Approved UNDP projects are carried out by "executing agencies", which include Specialized Agencies, UNIDO and the United Nations itself. The UNDP does not execute any of its projects, but it co-ordinates them and provides funds.

From 1959 to the close of the First United Nations Development Decade in 1970, the UNDP and its two predecessor organizations provided \$1,200 million (U.S.) in development aid. Thousands of projects, most of them of modest size, were implemented under the technical-assistance component of the program at a cost of \$540 million (U.S.). Counterpart support furnished to these projects amounted to approximately half that sum. During the same period, 1,075 larger-scale projects in the Special Fund component were approved by the UNDP Governing Council. By the end of 1969, the UNDP had spent approximately \$640 million (U.S.) in the execution of Special Fund projects, and the recipient countries had contributed in cash and kind the equivalent of \$900 million (U.S.). In 1971, the program carried out about 3,000 technical co-operation projects involving an expenditure of \$261.4 million and a somewhat larger sum in cash or kind by the recipient countries themselves. For the five-year period 1972-1976, financing has been approved that is expected to total over \$1,250 million in 118 countries.

The publication, late in 1969, of the *Capacity Study of the United Nations Development System* (the "Jackson Report") has initiated a profound change in the UNDP. The study's main recommendations concern the introduction of country-programming of United Nations activities, relating more closely to the objectives of each developing country, more fully co-ordinating the efforts of the various United Nations development-assistance organizations, increasing responsibilities for the UNDP's field offices throughout the world, and streamlining project procedures.

In *Foreign Policy for Canadians*, published in 1970, the Canadian Government stated its intention to increase support of the UNDP on evidence that its effectiveness was being improved. Canada has been a major supporter of the UNDP and its predecessor programs

from their inception and, up to March 31, 1972, contributed a total of \$123.8 million to them. Canada's 1971 contribution of \$16,180,000 was the fourth-largest, representing 6.6 per cent of all contributions.

The *Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees* (UNHCR) was established by the General Assembly in 1949, and its mandate has been successively renewed up to December 31, 1974. For the Office's activities, a refugee is defined as a person who has left his native country and does not enjoy the same rights as the citizens of his country of residence. The UNHCR's primary task is to provide legal protection and emergency relief, such as food and medical supplies, to refugees who are not being assisted by other United Nations organizations. In some cases, the UNHCR has, with other United Nations organizations, endeavoured to integrate refugees into their host societies. The High Commissioner's program is administered by an executive committee composed of representatives of 31 states, including Canada, that are members of the United Nations or its Specialized Agencies.

The UNHCR was preceded by a number of other organizations created to help the 2,200,000 refugees in Europe after the Second World War. Immediately after the war, the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees (IGCR) was formed to help refugees establish themselves in their country of asylum, return to their native country, or emigrate to another country. In 1946 the International Refugee Organization was established as a United Nations agency to continue this work.

By 1960, almost all the European refugees had been settled, but new groups of refugees had formed in other parts of the world, especially in Africa. By 1971, they numbered nearly one million, mostly from Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire, Portuguese Guinea, Angola, Mozambique, and the Sudan. In addition to the refugees in Africa, the UNHCR is concerned with other refugees throughout the world; few of them require UNHCR material assistance, but most still require legal protection.

One of the greatest needs for UNHCR assistance occurred in 1971, when up to ten million refugees moved from East Pakistan into India. This number was much greater than the UNHCR had ever before been called upon to help. However, with the aid of India and as a part of an international effort, the Office was able to provide substantial emergency food aid. Canada made a special contribution of \$4.3 million to the UNHCR to help alleviate the plight of these refugees (see Appendix A). Canada also made a contribution of \$1 million in 1973 to a special program undertaken by the UNHCR in 1973 and 1974 to exchange over 200,000 civilians between Pakistan

and Bangladesh as part of the process of normalization of relations in South Asia after the secession of Bangladesh (formerly East Pakistan).

From 1951 to 1971, Canada had contributed \$7 million to the UNHCR's regular budget. Since 1969, Canada's annual contribution to the UNHCR has been \$400,000, increased from the figure of \$350,000 in the previous year. By 1974, Canada will have contributed over \$38 million to UNHCR.

The *United Nations Children's Fund* was established by the General Assembly in December 1946 to provide emergency aid to children of war-devastated countries following the termination of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA), whose mandate expired that year. In 1950, UNICEF's terms of reference were revised and, while the provision of emergency relief for children during catastrophes remained important, new emphasis was placed on long-range programs of child-care, particularly in developing countries. In 1953, the General Assembly voted unanimously to continue UNICEF for an indefinite period.

Contributions are made by governments, private organizations and individuals. The 1972-1973 Canadian Government contribution of \$1.7 million brought Canada's total contributions since the inception of UNICEF to about \$26.3 million. In 1970, Canada also gave \$75,000 to UNICEF to aid cyclone victims in East Pakistan. The following year, Canada gave UNICEF \$2.4 million to help East Pakistani refugees in India and the people of what later became Bangladesh. In 1973, the Canadian Government contribution to UNICEF totalled \$1.9 million, while contributions from non-governmental sources added up to nearly \$1.8 million.

The *United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees* was established in 1949 to provide relief and rehabilitation for 684,000 Arab refugees who had lost their homes and their means of livelihood in the wake of the Palestine hostilities of 1948-49. By 1972, these refugees numbered more than 1.7 million. UNRWA also conducts a subsidiary educational and vocational training program, and the Canadian Government believes that this program is vital to the maintenance of peace in the area and to the ultimate rehabilitation of the refugees.

In recent years, owing to increasing demands for relief, health and educational services and to rising costs in the countries where the Agency operates, UNRWA has been faced with serious financial difficulties.

Canada's contribution to UNRWA in 1973 amounted to \$2,050,000, of which \$1,150,000 was in cash and \$900,000 in flour. In total contributions since the inception of UNRWA in 1949, Canada ranks third, having contributed over \$30 million.

The *United Nations Institute for Training and Research* was established on December 11, 1963, and became operational in 1966. UNITAR conducts a number of training programs to prepare individuals, mostly from the Third World, for service with international organizations. The Institute also arranges informal and formal opportunities for exchanges of opinions and ideas among scholars, diplomats and national officials. In addition, UNITAR carries out special studies on topics such as the problems and status of very small states and territories. For 1973, the budget was about \$1.4 million (U.S.), of which Canada contributed \$60,000.

In addition to contributing to independently-administered United Nations programs, member states frequently make significant voluntary payments to special-purpose funds to meet certain pressing global, regional or local problems. These funds differ from those mentioned above in that they are managed by the United Nations Secretariat or other organizations in the United Nations system rather than administered independently.

Canada has made contributions to most of these funds -- specifically to the World Food Program (WFP), the United Nations Education and Training Program for Southern Africa (UNETPSA), the Trust Fund for South Africa, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the United Nations Fund for the Congo, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, and the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

The activities of the WFP include the provision of food aid to development projects in developing countries and the supplying of emergency food assistance to victims of natural and man-made disasters. Since it was first organized in 1963 as a joint program of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization, Canada has been among the leading contributors to this multilateral food-aid operation. Canada's contribution during 1972 was \$15 million (U.S.), of which \$3.3 million was in cash and \$11.7 million in commodities. During 1973 Canada contributed \$17 million (U.S.), \$3.74 million in cash and \$13.26 million in commodities (figures in the tables are in Canadian equivalents). These levels maintained Canada's position as second-largest contributor to the Program, next only to the United States.

The UNETPSA provides education and training abroad for Southern Africans to equip them to play a fuller part in their societies. In 1973, Canada contributed \$35,000. Canada also contributed \$10,000 to the Trust Fund for South Africa, which provides humanitarian assistance to persons persecuted for their opposition to *apartheid* policies. In addition, part of Canada's contribution to the aforementioned UNHCR is used to assist refugees from South Africa.

The UNFPA was established in January 1970 as a separate fund administered by the UNDP. It provides financial resources and co-ordinates the response of the Specialized Agencies and non-governmental organizations to requests from member states for assistance with their population and family-planning programs. The UNFPA is able to provide assistance over a broad range of activities in the population field, including demographic studies, expert services, assistance to population training centres, fellowships, supplies and equipment, and research and evaluation. Canada's contribution for 1973 was over \$2 million. At the fifteenth session of the Governing Council of the UNDP, the Council estimated that the Fund had available to it as of January 1973 \$46 million. The Executive Director of UNFPA estimated that, for the period 1973 to 1976, the Program would have available to it resources of approximately \$265 million, of which \$10 million would be required for an administrative and program-support budget.

The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control was created by the General Assembly in 1970 to carry out long- and short-term plans for co-ordinated action against drug abuse in producing, consuming and trafficking countries. The Fund is financed by voluntary contributions, and expectations are that the implementation of existing plans will require \$95 million over the first five years. During 1973, Canada contributed \$200,000, and it has budgeted the same sum for 1974.

The International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination was adopted by the General Assembly on December 21, 1965, and came into force on January 4, 1969. One section of it obligates each country to submit a report recording its efforts to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination. A United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was formed and, since mid-1969, has held a number of meetings to examine the reports received and to ensure that they provide complete and satisfactory information. For 1973, Canada contributed \$1,000 to help the Committee in its work.

Canada frequently provides exceptional assistance for emergency-relief operations or other one-time needs. One recent example is Canadian aid to sufferers from the Sahelian drought. Both UN organizations and Specialized Agencies provided humanitarian and economic assistance to the peoples of the Sahel region. The Food and Agriculture Organization was given \$700,000 by Canada specifically to help alleviate the consequences of the drought. In addition to this, Canada gave the World Food Program \$500,000, and UNICEF \$300,000 to help these bodies work more effectively in the Sahel. These figures often do not include such costs as those absorbed by the Department of National Defence for relief flights, which are regarded by Canada as urgent and necessary expenditures vital to rendering a solution to the crisis at hand.

The Canadian Government's contributions and assessments to finance the United Nations and its related bodies which are reported in this paper do not include donations made by individual citizens and private groups in Canada.

Intergovernmental agencies Much of the United Nations work to improve the economic and social conditions of the people of the world is carried out by specialized intergovernmental agencies that are separate, autonomous organizations related to the United Nations by special agreements. The Specialized Agencies have their own deliberative and executive bodies, secretariats and budgets. Their work, except for that of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), is co-ordinated through the machinery of the Economic and Social Council, and all -- except the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) -- act as executing agencies for development projects financed by the UNDP.

The 15 intergovernmental agencies and the year in which each was established are shown below:

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	1865
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	1875
International Labour Organization (ILO)	1919
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	1944
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	1945
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	1945
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	1946
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	1947
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)	1948
World Health Organization (WHO)	1948
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	1950

International Finance Corporation (IFC)	1956
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	1957
Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)	1958
International Development Association (IDA)	1960

Contributions to finance the intergovernmental agencies are separate from payments to the United Nations regular budget. Several agencies (FAO, ILO, UNESCO, WHO) fix their scales of assessments for the apportionment of their expenses in accordance with principles similar to those applied in setting the United Nations scale. Other agencies (ICAO, IMCO, WMO) determine their assessments by scales that are based in part on the United Nations scale and in part on the degree of interest in and use of the services provided. The IAEA's assessments are based on a modification of the United Nations scale. The ITU and UPU give member states a certain freedom of choice as to the level of their contributions. GATT is financed in accordance with a scale of contributions assessed on each country's share in the total trade of the contracting parties and participating governments. The financial Specialized Agencies (IBRD, IDA, IFC and IMF) do not make assessments of their members.

Non-financial agencies The *International Labour Organization*, established by the Treaty of Versailles, is one of the largest (these terms relate to the budgets of the various agencies) of the Specialized Agencies. The ILO strives to promote social justice by improving labour conditions and living standards. To achieve these ends, the ILO, in co-operation with management, labour and government, endeavours to establish minimum standards in such fields as social security, wages, hours of work, safety and workmen's compensation. The net ILO budget for the two-year period 1972-73 is \$69,674,000. In 1973 Canada contributed \$1,360,000.

The *Food and Agriculture Organization* is also one of the largest Specialized Agencies. Its purpose is to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living by improving the efficiency of production and distribution of all food supplies from farms, forests and fisheries. The Organization carries out programs of technical assistance in nutrition and food-management, soil erosion, reforestation, irrigation engineering, pest-control and the use of fertilizers. The net budget for the two-year period 1972 and 1973 was \$85,998,000 (U.S.). In 1973 Canada contributed \$1,678,000.

The *World Health Organization*, the largest of the Specialized Agencies, works to improve the health of the people of the world. To achieve this purpose, the WHO carries out programs of training

and aid to equip countries to improve their health services. The WHO also provides day-to-day information on major communicable diseases, such as cholera, smallpox and yellow fever. The WHO has also arranged and co-ordinated large-scale industrial research into heart disease and cancer. Canada contributes on a voluntary basis to the Smallpox Eradication Campaign, which is well on its way to wiping out smallpox globally. Canada also contributes to the Program of Research Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction. And, finally, Canada has pledged \$500,000 a year for a period of six years to the Onchocerciasis Control Program in West Africa. The approved working budget for 1973 is \$93,174,400. A supplemental estimate of \$3,508,500 for the effective working budget for 1973 was approved by the twenty-sixth World Health Assembly in May 1973. In 1973 Canada contributed \$1,699,000.

The *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization*, whose headquarters are in Paris, endeavours to promote international co-operation and understanding in the spheres indicated by its name. To realize these aims, UNESCO carries out programs to increase facilities for education and culture, to educate the public about human rights, to extend compulsory education, and to eradicate illiteracy. The net budget for the two-year period 1972-73 is \$119,540,000. In 1973, Canada contributed \$1,569,000.

The *International Civil Aviation Organization*, with headquarters in Montreal, works to establish international standards and regulations for civil aviation and to promote the development and planning of international air-transport, and has been particularly active of late in efforts to try to resolve the problem of hijacking. Programs are carried out to improve safety, to simplify procedures for international air-travel and transportation, and to aid countries in developing air networks. ICAO's 1973 budget amounted to \$12,348,300 (U.S.), of which Canada's contribution was \$315,000.

The *Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization* is the smallest and youngest of the Specialized Agencies. Its purpose is to facilitate co-operation of governments in all technical matters affecting shipping. The IMCO also endeavours to promote the highest levels of shipping safety and efficiency, and to encourage the removal of discriminatory actions and of unnecessary restrictions by governments. For 1973, the IMCO had a budget of \$2,120,486 (U.S.); Canada was assessed \$21,000.

The *International Telecommunication Union*, the oldest international organization, is responsible for regulating, co-ordinating and planning international telecommunications in the fields of telephone, telegraphy and broadcasting. As part of its efforts to help make

telecommunication services available to all countries, the ITU co-operates with individual countries in developing telecommunications. For 1973, the ITU budget was \$2,822,500 (U.S.); Canada contributed \$328,000.

The *World Meteorological Organization* was established in 1950 as the successor to the International Meteorological Organization, formed in 1878. The WMO's primary function is to facilitate the international exchange of weather reports, to aid aviation and shipping, and to help countries establish meteorological services. In 1973 the budget was \$4,138,000 (U.S.), of which Canada contributed \$100,000.

The *Universal Postal Union* is another agency dating from the last century. Its purpose is to promote the organization and improvement of postal services and to provide technical assistance as requested. This purpose is furthered by establishing principles and standardized practices for international exchanges and by the agreement of all members to use the best means to transmit the mail of all other members. The 1973 budget of the UPU was \$2,759,000 (U.S.), of which Canada contributed \$69,000.

Although usually treated as a Specialized Agency, the *International Atomic Energy Agency* is an independent intergovernmental organization that reports directly to the General Assembly. The IAEA is empowered to enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to world peace, health and prosperity and to apply safeguards, when requested, to nuclear equipment and material to ensure that they are not diverted to non-peaceful uses. The IAEA has been given by the United Nations responsibility for applying the safeguards called for under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. In 1973, its budget was \$18,127,000 (U.S.), of which Canada contributed \$499,000.

The *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade* (GATT) was the result of certain tariff negotiations and meetings of a preparatory committee that preceded an international conference on trade and employment proposed by an Economic and Social Council resolution in 1946. The conference, held in Havana, was to adopt an international trade charter and constitute the International Trade Organization (ITO). Governments have proved to be unwilling to ratify the Havana Charter, and therefore the ITO has not been established. As a result, GATT has been administered by a secretariat on behalf of the Interim Commission of the International Trade Organization (ICITO). There are four main reciprocal rights and obligations to the agreement: (1) trade should be non-discriminatory; (2) domestic industries

should be protected solely by tariffs; (3) damage to trading interests should be avoided by consultation; and (4) within the framework of GATT tariffs should be reduced by negotiations. At present about 85 countries have acceded to the General Agreement, thereby becoming contracting parties. For 1973, GATT had a budget of \$5,680,000 (U.S.), of which Canada paid \$323,000.

The Financial Agencies: There are four financial organizations in the United Nations system with Specialized Agency status. Three of them, the *International Bank for Reconstruction and Development* (IBRD), with its affiliates the *International Development Association* (IDA) and the *International Finance Corporation* (IFC), constitute the World Bank Group. The fourth organization is the *International Monetary Fund* (IMF).

Membership in these agencies does not include all members of the United Nations. The reason that some UN members do not belong is the requirement for IMF membership before a country may join the other institutions. Membership in the IMF requires certain reporting procedures that have proved unacceptable to some UN members. Such countries have not, accordingly, joined the IMF, and hence are not members of the World Bank Group.

The IBRD, with its two affiliates, is empowered to extend loans and credits to all member countries, especially those in the Third World, for projects Bank studies have indicated will make an important contribution to the borrower's economic development. The three organizations differ essentially in the source of their funds and the terms of their loans. The IBRD obtains most of its funds from bonds issued on world capital markets and it must, accordingly, lend on competitive terms. Canada's subscription to the IBRD's capital amounts to \$942 million (U.S.)⁽⁶⁾ or 3.7 per cent of the total. Since members pay-in only one-tenth of their subscription, Canada's actual contribution to the Bank's lendable capital is \$94.2 million (U.S.). The remaining nine-tenths of the Bank's subscriptions remains on call and constitutes a guarantee of Bank obligations.

The IDA relies on interest-free advances from governments for the bulk of its resources, and makes loans on highly concessional terms. Since the IDA's inception in 1960, Canada has contributed or pledged \$304.5 million (U.S.). Canada has also agreed to participate in a "fourth replenishment", which was recently negotiated. Its contribution will amount to \$227.5 million (U.S.) over the four-year period 1974-75 to 1977-78.

(6) All dollar amounts mentioned in this section are quoted in pre-Smithsonian values.

The IFC seeks to promote the growth of productive private enterprise in developing member countries by facilitating loans on competitive terms without government guarantee. The total of gross commitments since the inception of operations equals \$878.5 million (U.S.). Canada's subscription to the IFC amounts to \$3.6 million (U.S.), out of the IFC's paid-in capital of \$107 million (U.S.).

The operations of the International Monetary Fund are of a different character. It provides machinery for international consultation and collaboration on monetary problems. Amongst its main functions are the promotion of exchange stability, the elimination of exchange restrictions, the establishment of a multilateral system of current payments, and the expansion and balanced growth of international trade. The IMF also plays a very important financial role in putting its financial resources at the disposal of member countries to help them cope with temporary balance-of-payments difficulties without resorting to restrictive measures. As of March 31, 1974, the total of all members' subscriptions (quotas) in the general account amounted to the equivalent of over \$29 billion in special drawing rights (SDRs). Canada's quota amounted to SDR \$1.1 billion and the IMF holdings of Canadian currency were of \$SDR 821.3 million, about 75 per cent of quota (the other 25 per cent has been paid in gold).

RP/C

APPENDIX A

Canada's financial contributions to

UN special programs

(All figures in Canadian dollars)

	<u>1973 - 74</u>
FAO - Sahel	\$ 700,000
WFP - Sahel	500,000
UNICEF (a) Sahel	300,000
(b) Ethiopia	100,000
WHO (a) Population program	984,000
(b) WHO smallpox eradication	145,000
(c) River-blindness	500,000
UNFPA	2,000,000
UNDP JPOs	100,000
UN volunteers	20,000
FAO associate experts	100,000
FAO - FFHC	85,000

APPENDIX B

Canada's contributions to the United Nations, its special funds, non-financial agencies, the IAEA and the United Nations Association in Canada for the fiscal years 1945-64 to 1973-74 (in \$000 Canadian).

ORGANIZATION	Total 1945-64	64-65	65-66	66-67	67-68	68-69	69-70	70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	Total 1964-74	Total 1945-74
I UN regular budget	27,709(1)	2,774	3,764	3,538	3,796	4,049	4,557	4,866	5,490	5,451	7,169	45,454	76,163
II Peacekeeping													
UNEP I	3,806	93	595	730	686	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,104	5,910
ONUC	8,585	602	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	602	9,187
UNFICYP (2)	---	3,340	3,662	2,943	1,907	1,235	1,235	1,800	1,600	1,585	1,722	21,029	21,029
UN Special Account	---	---	4,307	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,307	4,307
UNEP II	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	954	954	954
III Social & Economic Programs													
UNDP (3)	---	---	---	9,500	10,750	10,815(4)	13,554(5)	15,267	16,185	18,000	20,300	114,371	114,371
Special Fund	11,378	5,000	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	21,378
EPTA	21,726	2,325	2,325	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,650	26,376
UNHCR	34,002(6)	290	290	350	350	350	400	400	400	400	950(*)	4,180	38,182
UNICEF	14,875(7)	800	1,000	1,100(8)	1,000	1,000	1,400	1,200	1,500	1,700	2,300	13,000	27,875
UNRWA	16,128	1,000	1,200	1,200	3,006	1,519	1,700	1,350	1,350	650	1,150	14,125	30,253
UNITAR	---	---	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	540	540
UNETPSA	---	---	---	25(9)	---	30	50	20	50	49	75	299	299
WFP (10)	1,810	1,673	2,335	8,940	11,261	10,398	17,546	16,531	16,000	20,279	20,740	125,703	127,513
UNFPA	989	500	500	500	500	500	500	1,016	2,040	1,996	2,000	7,052	7,052
UN Fund for Congo	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	250	250	---	---	3,500	4,489
Cttee on Racial Discrimination	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	3	1	1	8	8
Trust Fund for South Africa	---	---	---	---	10	---	---	---	10	10	10	40	40
Fund for Drug Abuse Control	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	150	200	200	550	550

(*) Includes a special contribution of \$500,000 to the Special Program for resettlement of refugees in the Southern Sudan.

APPENDIX B (Continued)

ORGANIZATION	Total 1945-64	64-65	65-66	66-67	67-68	68-69	69-70	70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	Total 1964-74	Total 1945-75
Miscellaneous UN Voluntary Fund for Environment	7,878(11)	---	---	35(12)	---	---	11(13)	21(13)	8,270(14)	---	---	8,337	16,215
	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	99	905	1,004	1,004
IV Specialized Agencies													
ILO	5,015	675	736	818	903	959	1,084(15)	1,072	1,170	1,360	1,517	10,294	15,309
FAO	6,411(16)	792	978	1,068	1,207	1,139	1,308(17)	1,255(18)	1,538	1,678	2,842	13,805	20,216
WHO(19)	7,257	1,198	1,323	1,654(20)	1,767	1,827	1,272	3,008(21)	2,492	1,699	4,581	20,821	28,078
UNESCO	6,462	751	753	900	962	1,068	1,090	1,174	1,188	1,569	1,756	11,211	17,673
ICAO(22)	2,819	237	273	245	239	265	266	259	275	315	539	2,913	5,732
IMCO	45	13	14	14	16	17	18	18	22	21	27	180	225
ITU	1,123(23)	149	160	211	203	218	235	245	273	328	453	2,475	3,598
WMO	155	36	48	61	64	74	82	91	86	100	172	814	969
UPU	229	29	25	39	54	38	37	57	69	79	88	515	744
IAEA - regular budget	1,189	227	259	271	319	315	343	351	438	499	236	3,768	5,234
IAEA - operational budget	277(1,466)	62	62	61	61	61	62	71	70				
GATT	501	91	118	170	183	191	219	232	261	323	401	2,189	2,690
Miscellaneous	91(24)	---	---	---	---	---	---	1(25)	---	---	---	1*	92
UN Association in Canada	172	12	17	17	17	27	27	27	30(26)	27	---	201**	373
TOTAL	180,632	22,669	29,804	34,450	39,321	36,155	47,056	50,645	61,270	58,478	71,148	450,996	631,628

* No figures for 1972-73 available

** Does not include 1973-74

1. This figure excludes Canada's 1945-46 assessment for the League of Nations of \$317,814 and the 1946-47 assessment of \$313,733. These two assessments included Canada's share of the costs of the International Labour Organization and the International Court of Justice for these years. Canada's advances to the United Nations Working Capital Fund of \$1.2 million in 1945-46 and \$195,000 in 1946-47 are not shown.
2. These figures show the estimated extra cost to maintain the Canadian UNFICYP contingent in Cyprus instead of in Canada. Costs are for calendar years, not fiscal years.
3. The United Nations Development Program was formed by consolidation of EPTA and the Special Fund effective January 1, 1966. During 1966-67, Canada's contribution was \$6.2 million to the Special Fund and \$3.3 million to EPTA. Canada's contribution was consolidated beginning with the 1967-68 fiscal year.
4. This amount includes \$65,000 supplementary assistance for technical co-operation.
5. This sum includes \$54,000 supplementary assistance for junior professional officers.
6. This amount includes \$18.8 million for the International Refugee Organization during 1947-51 (the IRO terminated operations in 1951), \$236,000 to the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees (IGCR), \$1.7 million to the United Nations Refugee Fund and United Nations Emergency Fund, \$1.2 million to Post-UNRRA, as well as \$630,000 to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
7. This amount includes a contribution of \$5 million to the International Children's Fund and \$200,000 to the Council for the United Nations Appeal for Children voted under general Post-UNRRA relief.
8. This figure includes \$100,000 contributed on December 9, 1966, in memory of the children who died at Aberfan, Wales, and Dorion, Quebec.
9. This was a contribution to a program preceding the United Nations Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa.
10. Figures for WFP include both cash and commodity contributions.
11. This sum includes \$7.8 million to the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency during 1950-55, \$12,000 to the United Nations War Crimes Commission, \$75,000 for construction of seven doors for the United Nations, and \$30,000 to the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration Training Program at the University of British Columbia. As well as a contribution to the United Nations building in Santiago, Chile.

12. This is a payment to the United Nations International School Development Fund.
13. These are payments to United Nations Trust Fund for the World Youth Assembly.
14. All of this sum was used for relief operations in Bangladesh.
15. This amount includes \$8,000 supplementary assistance for technical co-operation from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).
16. This figure includes \$23,000 to the Freedom-from-Hunger campaign in 1961.
17. This amount includes a \$6,000 grant from CIDA to associate experts.
18. This figure includes \$29,000 supplementary assistance from CIDA.
19. The payments to the World Health Organization include various special contributions to the smallpox and cholera eradication funds that later became part of WHO's regular assessment.
20. Includes \$22,000 for gift of furnishings to the World Health Organization Building in Geneva.
21. Includes \$195,000 grant from CIDA.
22. The Canadian Government has made grants to assist the International Civil Aviation Organization in defraying the costs of accommodation and for improving the headquarter's building in Montreal. It has also reimbursed the Organization for compensation paid by ICAO to its Canadian employees for Quebec income tax. The sums expended for these purposes are not included in the statistics.
23. Assessment for membership in the International Telecommunication Union for 1945-46 and 1946-47 was estimated at \$2,800 annually on the basis of the 1947-48 assessment.
24. This sum includes \$62,000 for a gift of uranium to the International Atomic Energy Agency, \$24,000 to the IAEA Fellowship Fund, and \$3,000 for UNESCO office furnishings.
25. This amount is supplementary assistance to Specialized Agencies from CIDA.
26. This consisted of an annual grant of \$27,000, plus a special grant of \$2,500 for the annual meeting.

APPENDIX C

Cash contributions of 12 selected members of UN system to five voluntary programs
(\$ million U.S. unless otherwise indicated)

	UNDP		UNHCR		UNICEF			UNRWA (8)				WFP (8)			
	1949-73	1972	1973	1974	1953-72	1972	1973	1947-73	1972	1973	1950-72	1972	1973	1963-74	74
U.S.A.	1041.5	86.0	90.0	90.0	16.7	1.0	15.0	328.4	15.0	15.0	523.1	22.2	23.2	453.5	47
Britain	193.7	19.9	21.3	----	6.5	.5	2.8	23.5	1.8	2.8	123.5	5.0	5.0	169.2	2.9
Canada	156.5	18.2	19.8(1)	21.7(2)	5.3	.4	1.9	28.8	3.7	1.9	28.8	1.6	1.6	131.5	17
Sweden	210.1	26.0	29.0(3)	38.2(4)	6.6	.8	11.2	41.3	8.4	11.2	18.6	3.0	3.0	245.0	7.5
West Germany	141.9	15.1	21.3	25.5	6.4	.6	3.9	30.0	2.8	3.9	----	20.0	8.1(9)	----	----
France	126.6	5.9	6.5(5)	10.0	5.4	.5	2.0	25.5	1.6	2.0	17.8	.2	1.0	6.7	.1
Netherlands	116.7	13.8	15.9	29.5	3.6	.2	1.2	5.4	.7	1.2	----	----	.4(10)	57.5	9.3
U.S.S.R.	49.6	3.0	3.6	3.9	----	----	1.0	13.1	.9	1.0	----	----	----	----	----
India	47.5	3.8	3.7	3.7	.1	.1	1.0	10.1	1.0	1.0	----	----	.1(11)	3.8	.5
Italy	39.5	4.0	5.0	5.6	.3	.1	.5	6.0	.5	.5	----	----	100.0(12)	100.0(12)	.5
Denmark	145.9	21.3	28.8	34.6	.4	.4	1.5	----	1.3	1.5	----	.137	1.57	56.4	11.7
Japan	56.5	2.0	10.0(6)	14.0(7)	.1	.1	1.0	----	1.0	1.0	----	.7	1.1	7.6	1.5

(1) plus .5 million in special pledges
(2) plus .5 million in special pledges
(3) plus 3.0 million in special pledges
(4) plus 3.6 million in special pledges
(5) plus 507,000 in special pledges
(6) plus 1.5 million in special pledges
(7) plus 2.0 million in special pledges

(8) Pledges are biennial: the figures shown are half of the pledges for total of the biennium.
(9) figure in millions of Deutsch Marks
(10) figure in millions of Guilders
(11) figure in millions of Rupees
(12) figure in millions of Lire
(13) figure in millions of Krone

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